DANILCHENKO, S. F., KHACHVANKYAN, M. A. and REZA, A. G.

"Countercurrent method of drying sodium sulfate", Steklo i Keram. 5, No. 12, pp 4-8, 1948.

Hydration of $NaSO_4$ during transportation and storage occurs because of absorption of atm. moisture; during this process, the material becomes covered with a surface crust which hinders further hydration. Hydration by absorption of moisture from the atm. proceeds slowly. Drying os Na_2SO_4 under static conditions proceeds slowly and depends on temp. and depth of layer of material. The dried surface layer hinders the transfer of heat to the innerlayers and also the diffusion of moisture to the surface. These difficulties are elininated in the countercurrent method of drying in which the incoming and outgoing temps. of the air of flue gases are 250-300° and 40-50°. resp. The moist material need not be groune; lumps having a max. size up immediate eepn. of the macerate into 2 layers. The lower layer was discarded and the upper layer was mixed with 11. $CHCl_3$ ext. eas concd. to drymess in vacus the residue refluxed twice with 500 cc portions of perocide free Et_2O, filtered the pulverized dry residue dissolved in 500 cc of 95% EtOH treated with a supension of 20G of freshly pptd. $Fe(OH)_3$ in 500 cc H O the mixt stirred 1 hr filtered and the filtrate treated again with $Fe(OH)_3$ filtered and concd. to drymess in vacuo at a low temp to yield the active cardiac glyosice.

DANIL'CHENKO, E. P.

Reduction of sodium sulfate with solid carbon in silicate systems. A. G. Repa and E. P. Danil'chenko. STCKLO i KERAM., 6 /9/ 10-14 (1949).--In heating mixtures of Na_2SO_4 with 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 moles of C (charcoal) at 750°, 800°, 900°, and 1000°C., the rate of reduction, determined by loss of weight, was found to increase sharply with rising temperature but was relatively little affected by excess C. Loss of weight was proportional to C content up to 2C; further addition of C had little effect. The reduction had a considerable induction period, but by adding tar to the charcoal or several per cent Na_2S to the mixture, the initial temperature of reduction was lowered to 700°. By heating a mixture of Na_2SO_4, SiO_2, and C and playing steam on the surface of the melt, the Na_2SO_4 was completely reduced, apparently by the H_2S formed in the hydrolysis of Na_2S. No reaction was observed in heating mixtures of Na_2SO_4 and Na_2S up to 1100°. No reaction was noticed in the case of the dry components Na_2SO_4, Na_2S, and SiO_2, but in the presence of water the Na_2S hydrolyzed and the reaction proceeded. Silicate formation in Na_2SO_4 C SiO_2 proceeds with the participation of water as follows:

$Na_2SO_4 + C = Na_2SO_3 + CO$
$Na_2SO_4 + CO = Na_2SO_3 + CO_2$
$4Na_2SO_4 = Na_2S + 3Na_2SO_4$
$Na_2S + H_2O = Na_2O + H_2S$
$H_2S \rightarrow H_2 + S$

$Na_2SO_4 + H_2 = Na_2SO_3 + H_2O$
$Na_2S + S \rightarrow Na_2S_2$
$Na_2O + SiO_2 = Na_2O\ SiO_2$
$Na_2O \cdot SiO_2 + SiO_2 = Na_2O \cdot 2SiO_2$

(card 1--of 2

card 2

The reaction of H_2 and CO in the reductio· of Na_2SO ndi-ates that 1 m le of C is sufficient for complete reduction. P.Z.K.

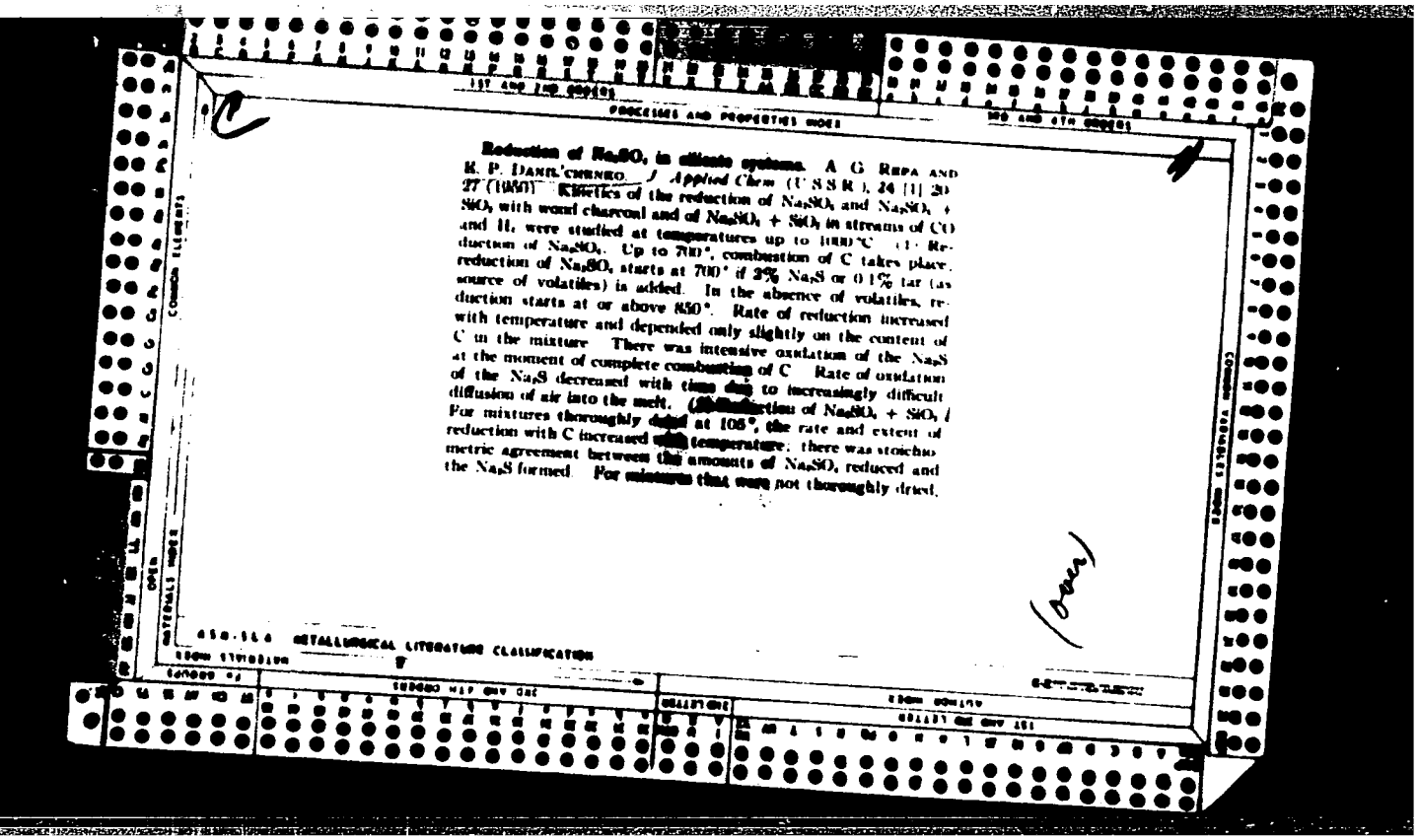
[illegible]

mat 4 (2)

British Abst.
B I
Aug. 1953
Glass; Ceramics; Refractories

Quantitative method of determining rate of dissolution of silica in process of glass formation. E. P. Danilchenko and A. G. Repa ... 7 No. 8 10 ... (Brit. Ceram. Abstr., 1951, 165A). — ... sand grains during glass formation ... especially of the alkaline reserve of the medium ... progressively slower, the last traces of SiO_2 ... Incomplete dissolution of SiO_2 causes ... composition and physical properties, resulting in ... should not be allowed to enter glass after its ... they cannot be dissolved.

BRIT. CERAM. RES. ASS. (CI).



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Reduction of Na_2SO_4 in silicate systems. A. G. REPA AND E. P. DANIL'CHENKO. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.), 24 [1] 20-27 (1951). Kinetics of the reduction of Na_2SO_4 and $Na_2SO_4 + SiO_2$ with wood charcoal and of $Na_2SO_4 + SiO_2$ in streams of CO and H_2 were studied at temperatures up to 1100°C. (1) Reduction of Na_2SO_4. Up to 700°, combustion of C takes place, reduction of Na_2SO_4 starts at 700° if 2% Na_2S or 0.1% tar (as source of volatiles) is added. In the absence of volatiles, reduction starts at or above 850°. Rate of reduction increased with temperature and depended only slightly on the content of C in the mixture. There was intensive oxidation of the Na_2S at the moment of complete combustion of C. Rate of oxidation of the Na_2S decreased with time due to increasingly difficult diffusion of air into the melt. (2) Reduction of $Na_2SO_4 + SiO_2$. For mixtures thoroughly dried at 105°, the rate and extent of reduction with C increased with temperature; there was stoichiometric agreement between the amounts of Na_2SO_4 reduced and the Na_2S formed. For mixtures that were not thoroughly dried,

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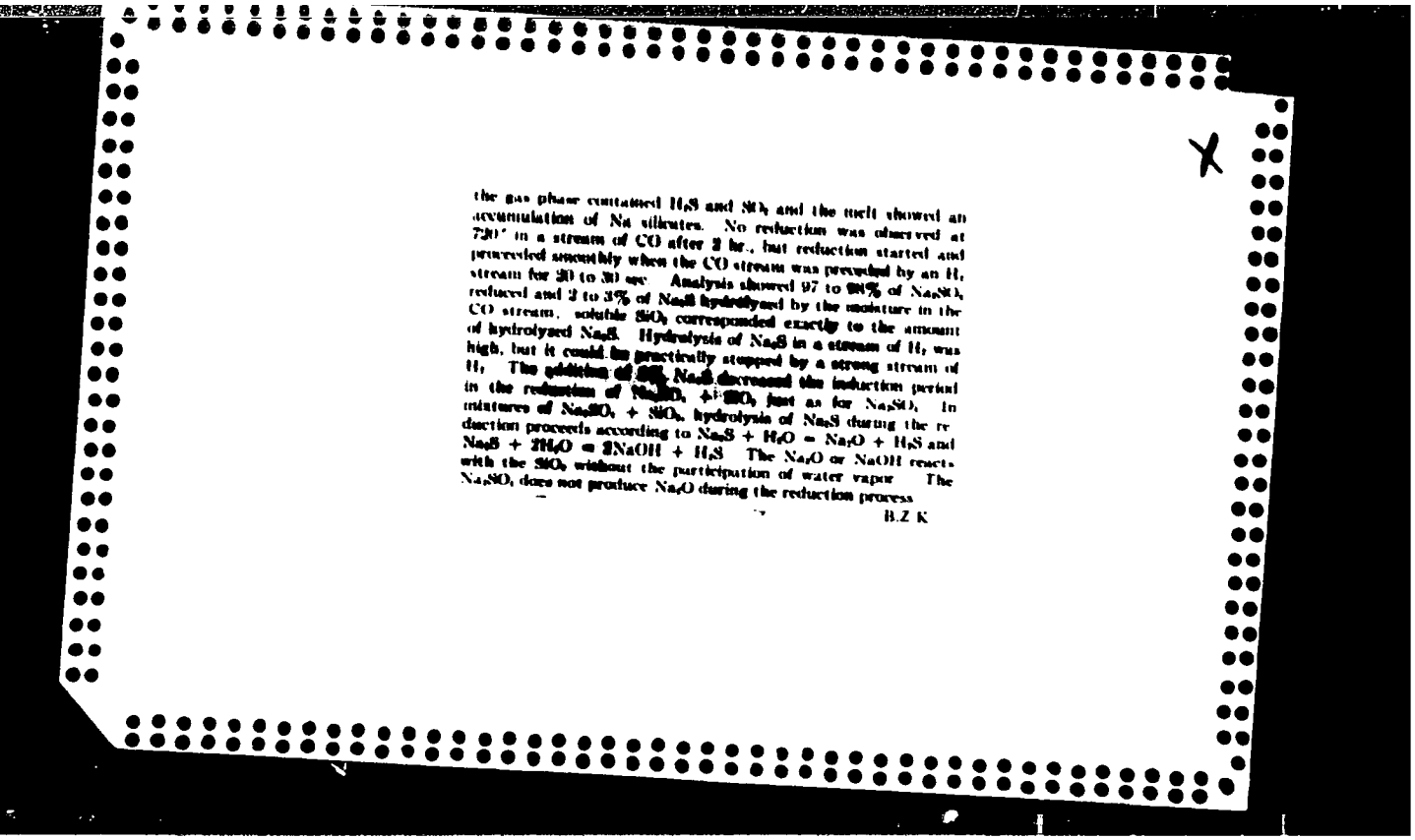
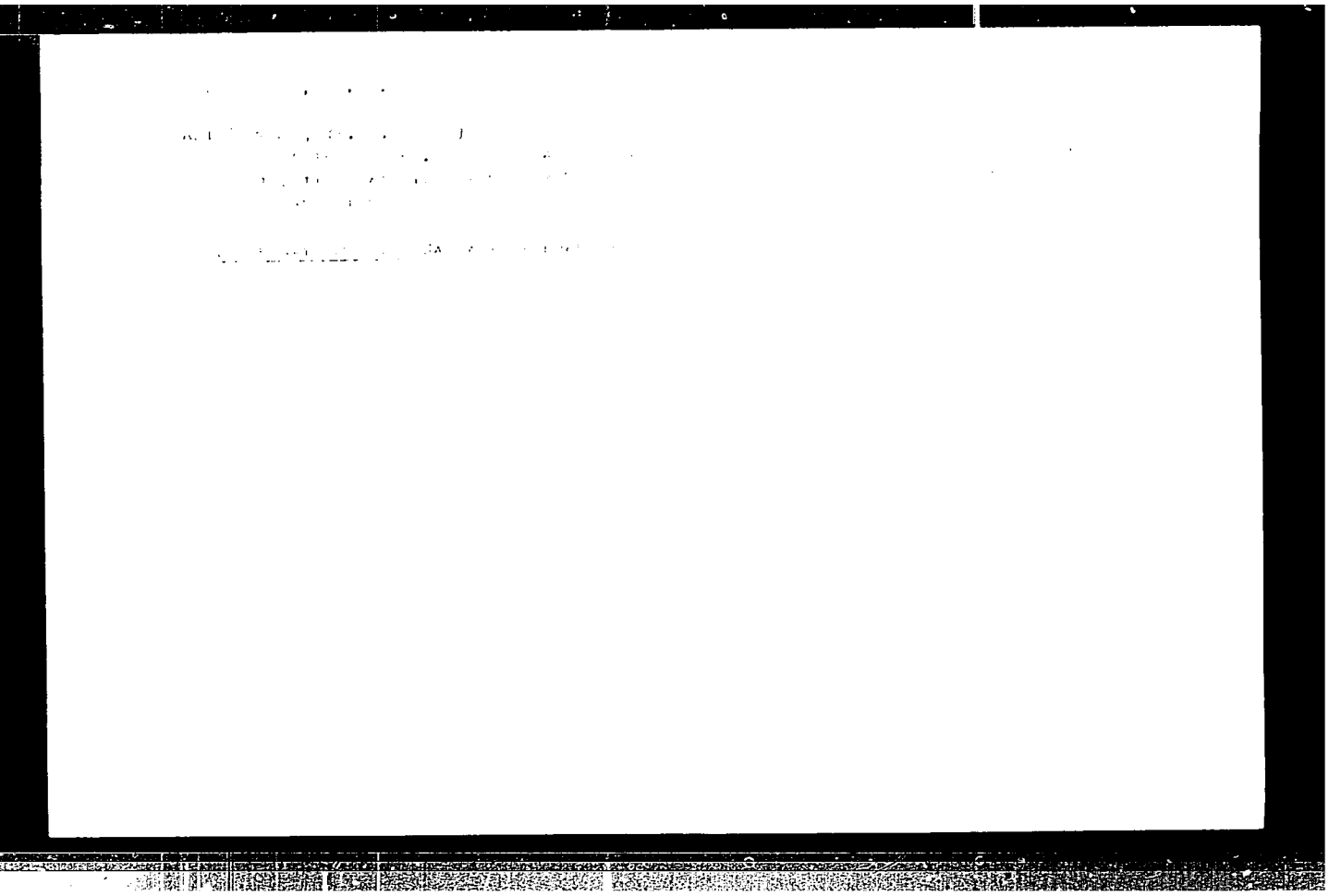
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



the gas phase contained H_2S and SO_2 and the melt showed an accumulation of Na silicates. No reduction was observed at 720° in a stream of CO after 2 hr., but reduction started and proceeded smoothly when the CO stream was preceded by an H_2 stream for 20 to 30 sec. Analysis showed 97 to 98% of Na_2SO_4 reduced and 2 to 3% of Na_2S hydrolyzed by the moisture in the CO stream. soluble SiO_2 corresponded exactly to the amount of hydrolyzed Na_2S. Hydrolysis of Na_2S in a stream of H_2 was high, but it could be practically stopped by a strong stream of H_2. The addition of [redacted] Na_2S decreased the induction period in the reduction of Na_2SO_4 + SiO_2 just as for Na_2SO_4. In mixtures of Na_2SO_4 + SiO_2, hydrolysis of Na_2S during the reduction proceeds according to $Na_2S + H_2O = Na_2O + H_2S$ and $Na_2S + 2H_2O = 2NaOH + H_2S$. The Na_2O or NaOH reacts with the SiO_2 without the participation of water vapor. The Na_2SO_4 does not produce Na_2O during the reduction process.

B.Z K



DANIL'CHENKO, E. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Silicon Compounds Jul 52

"Silicate and Glass Formation in the System Na_2CO_3-SiO_2," A. G. Repa, E. P. Danil'chenko

Zhur Prik Khim, Vol 25, No 7, pp 740-744

In developing a method for investigating silicate and glass formation in the binary system Na_2CO_3-SiO_2, it was established that the first product of silicate formation is sodium monosilicate. Sodium orthosilicate, formed with an excess of sodium carbonate, is the product of the reaction between $Na_2O \cdot SiO_2$ and Na_2CO_3 whereas the bisilicate is formed by the interaction of $Na_2O \cdot SiO_2$ and SiO_2. Glass formation is started by the soln of excess sand in sodium bisilicate.

263T43

DANIL'CHENKO, E. P.

✓Kinetics of glassmelting soda and sulfate charges. E. P. DANIL'CHENKO. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 86 [6] 1175–78 (1952).—The method is based on the treatment of a finely ground sample of glassy material at 40°C. for 5 hr. in 35% H_2SiF_6 and the determination of the unreacted sand (quartz) gravimetrically. Experiments with mixtures of soda and sand indicate that the amount of unreacted soda is directly proportional to the amount of sand in the mixture, while the amount of unreacted sand is inversely proportional. The formation of Na monosilicate proceeds most rapidly; orthosilicate and bisilicate of Na are the products of secondary reactions between Na_2SiO_3 and Na_2CO_3 and between Na_2SiO_3 and SiO_2. The rate of reaction of sand with final Na silicates is much less than for soda with sand, when Na_2SiO_3 is formed. When the temperature is raised from 1050° to 1150°C., the rate of solution of sand in Na monosilicate increases sharply (due to the appearance of liquid phase), but a rise to 1300° causes a slight increase (due to the small drop in viscosity). Rate of solution was directly proportional to radius of sand grains, except for grains less than 100μ, which dissolved rapidly in the monosilicate. Kinetics of the reaction of soda and sulfate charges were studied at 1250°, 1350°, and 1450°. At 1250°, the rate of silicate formation is 4 times greater than that of glass formation; at 1350°, 3 times; and at 1450°, 2.5 times. Rate of glass formation increases 4 times from 1250° to 1350° and only 2.5 times from 1350° to 1450°. Cf. *Ceram. Abstr.*, 1953, Oct., p. 173*f*. B.Z.K.

DANILCHENKO, E.P.

Accelerating the melting of glass by using chemically active additives. I. D. Tykachinskii, L. I. Buneeva, V. V. Pollyak, A. G. Reva, E. P. Danil'chenko, and A. N. Afanas'ev. *Trudy VNIIS* 1953, No. 33, 6-10; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 18745.—The effect was studied of F and Ti compds., B, Ba, Mn, and Al oxides, NH_4 phosphates, chlorides, and some combined additives on the melting of alumino-magnesia charge of vertically drawn sheet glass. The various addns. affected the processes at the different stages of glassmaking. In addn. to standard procedures, specially devised tests were also used; these included detn. of the rate of vitrification by dissocn. in H_2SiF_6, detn. of temp. of the appearance of the vitreous phase from the appearance of luminescence, a method based on the ability of some glasses contg. admixts., e.g. U, to luminesce when irradiated by ultraviolet light. F and B compds., Ba sulfate, and Ba carbonate appreciably hasten the melting of glass. The industrial utilization of these additives is outlined.

M. Hosch

DANIL'CHENKO, Ya.P.; TALIYEVA, L.P.

Glass filters for blotting ink on medical recording devices.
Med.prom.SSSR 12 no.5:58-59 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS) (RECORDING INSTRUMENTS)

FEDURKIN, V.V.; MESTERENKO, A.T.; KOVSHAROVA, L.A.; RAZUMOVSKAYA, Ye.I.; OSIPOVA, Ye.V.; VASIL'YEVA, G.S.; PEKARSKIY, M.D., otv.red.; ZVORONO, B.P., zamestitel' otv.red.; BOLDYREV, B.V., red.; VOLODIN, Ye.A., red.; DANIL'CHENKO, Ye.P., red.; ORSKIY, I.N., red.; MISHIN, L.N., red.; FREYDIN, G.S., red.; TSEPELEV, Yu.A., red.

[Technological instruction material; aluminum and aluminum alloys for medical articles] Rukovodiashchie tekhnicheskie materialy; aliuminii i aliuminievye splavy dlia meditsinskikh izdelii. Moskva, M-vo zdravookhraneniia, 1959. 70 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS) (ALUMINUM)

DANIL'CHENKO, Ye.P.; GUMILEVSKAYA, M.I.

Reducing the adhesion of blood to the internal surface of injection needles. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.5:48-49 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(SILICON) (BLOOD—TRANSFUSION)

DANIL'CHENKO, Ye.P.; VLADYCHENSKAYA, V.V.; TALIYEVA, L.P.; YEGOBKIN, I.Z.

Semiautomatic machine for drawing scales on syringe cylinders. (MIRA 15:3)
Stek. i ker. 10 no.1:33-34 Ja '61.

1. Med Ko-instrumental'nyy zavod imeni Lenina.
(Syringes)

DANIL'CHENKO, Ye.P.; GUMILEVSKAYA, M.I.

Decreasing the blood's adherence to injection needles. Lab. delo 8 no.2:55 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya, Moskva.
(BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

DANIL'CHENKO, Ye.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible]ENSKAYA, V.V., inzh.; TALIYEVA, L.P.; GUMILEVSKAYA, M...

Medical sterilizer made of pyroceramics with a current conducting film. Stek.i ker. 22 no.10:27 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovate.'skiy institut meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya.

DANIL'CHEV, A. M.

Trip of the workers of the stereo-topographic section of the Yakutian Aerial Geodetic Institute to the Novosibirsk Aerial Geodetic Institute. Geod. i kart. no.5:38-43 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Geodesy)

3(2)

S/006/60/000/02/003/024
B007/B011

AUTHORS: Danil'chev, A. M., Kazakov, A. I.

TITLE: Creation of Maps on a Scale of 1 25,000 for Mountainous and Highland Regions

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, Nr 2, pp 10-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The stereotopographic workshop of the Kazakhskoye aerogeodezicheskoye predpriyatiye (Kazakhskoye Aerogeodetic Enterprise) conducted stereotopographic operations preparatory to the production of maps as mentioned in the title in 1958 and 1959. Aerial photographs on two different scales were used for the purpose. So far, stereotopographic surveys have been made on this basis in 26 trapezes with a total 2449.6 km^2. Of the two regions surveyed, one is a highland region with absolute altitudes up to 3000 m. The region is almost uninhabited. The second region is traversed by a highland crest; absolute altitudes amount to 3500 m, the area is sparsely inhabited. A description is given here of the characteristics of both regions, of aerial surveying in summer, of the field compilation survey, and the stereotopographic operations in both regions. The following is stated on the basis of the experience made: aerial

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Creation of Maps on a Scale of 1 : 25,000 for Mountainous and Highland Regions

S/006/60/000/02/003/024
B007/B011

photographs taken on two scales for the preparation of large scale maps for the regions in question permit an appreciable reduction to be achieved in the bulk of field work with respect to the horizontal and vertical bridging For the purpose of condensing the point altitudes in stereotopographic surveys of mountainous and highland regions it is advisable to utilize the stereoprojector SPR-2. The accuracy of altitude condensation with this device secures the possibility of producing maps with 1 : 25,000 for mountainous regions on the basis of small scale aerial photographs, not only with a vertical interval of 10 m each, but also with such having 5 m each. If the difference of interval per image pair is not more than 600-800 m, the stereometer STD-2 can be used for the altitude condensation on the basis of small scale aerial photographs for the production of maps (only for mountainous regions with vertical intervals of 10 m each). The condensation of the horizontal photo-control may be made on the multiplex on the basis of small scale aerial photographs, with the scale, however, being not less than 1 : 40,000. The interpretation results of aerial photographs showed that it is not necessary to increase the

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number of orientation points in those zones. One point, to be readily recognized on all adjacent aerial photographs, will be sufficient for each zone. When preparing maps on the basis of aerial photographs on two scales, a high quality of aerial photographs from the photographic and photogrammetric aspect must be secured. Moreover, photographs must be taken with both aerial cameras. To increase the efficiency, the enterprises must be provided with multiplex, stereoprojectors of the Romanovskiy SPR-2,[3] and Drobyshev stereographs in sufficient quantities. There are 3 figures and 13 tables

ACC NR: AP6017595 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0250/66/010/001/0046/0049

AUTHOR: Koleshko, O. I.; Reznikov, M. Ya; Danil'chik, N. I.

ORG: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenin (Belorussian State University)

TITLE: Effect of ultrasound on Rhizobium bacteria

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 10, no. 1, 1966, 46-49

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic effect, ~~experiment animal~~, bacteria, ~~cell physiology~~ PLANT METABOLISM, PLANT FERTILITY

ABSTRACT: The effect of ultrasound on certain biological properties was studied in a freshly isolated strain of Rhizobium leguminosarum. The destructive ultrasonic effect was determined by reduction in the number of cells immediately after treatment, their vitality was determined by survival and pattern of propagation, and their virulence was determined on the basis of nodule formation on the plant root. An inverse relationship between length of ultrasonic effect (beyond 3 minutes) and number of whole bacteria was found. Vitality was reduced 1/3 by a 4-60 minutes exposure. Surviving bacteria had a perfectly normal progeny,

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ACC NR: AP6017595

developed normally, and died somewhat [illegible]. [illegible] a determinant: 1-3 day old cultures were more sensitive than [illegible] day old cultures. Two factors were involved: [illegible] decreased metabolic activity and the protective [illegible] cell accumulations. The latter effect appears [illegible]. Reduction of vitality was considerable, particularly after [illegible]. It was concluded that the biologic effect was due to destruction of cell structures and dispersion of cell accumulations. The effect of a second ultrasonic treatment on cells surviving the first showed a [illegible] times increased resistance and higher virulence. Ultrasonic treatment thus permits the selection of resistant and virulent strains. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06, 07/ SUBM DATE: 27Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

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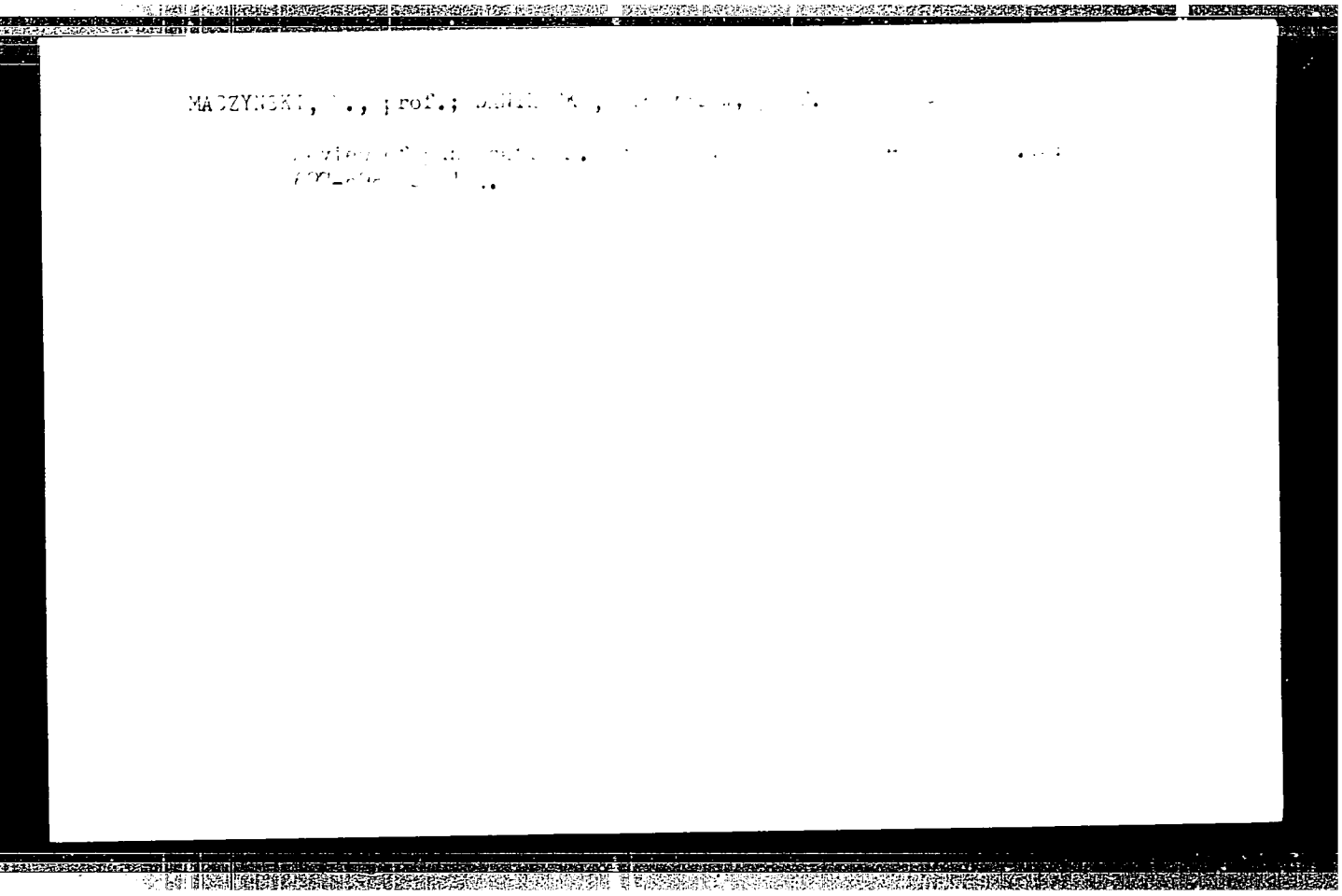

DANILECKI, Wladyslaw, prof. mgr inz.; MACZYNSKI, Maciej, prof. mgr inz.

Bituminous safety lining of earthen structures used in hydraulic engineering. Gosp wodna 25 no.1:22-29 Ja '65.

1. Division of Sanitation and Hydraulic Engineering of the Technical University, Warsaw.

DANILENKO, A.; CHUMAKOV, N.:SERBINOVSKIY, G.; GRACHEV, V.; KHRAMUSHIN, A.; SOKOLOV, B.; BOL'SHAM, Ya.;TAYTS, A.; MEYFEL'D, M; FRENKEL', S.; LYUDMIRSKIY, I.; NEBESNYY, A.; VESHNEVSKIY, S.; YERMILOV, A.; BROZGOL', M.; SOLOV'YEV, P.; KLYUYEV, S.; ROZENTAL', A.;SMIRNOV,V.: DOROFEYUK, A.

Solomon Mikhailovich Livshits; obituary. Prom energ. 11 no.12:34 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Livshits, Solomon Mikhailovich, 1901-1956)

9(2) SOV/107-58-12-33/55

AUTHORS: Danilenko, A., and Avdeyenko, A.

TITLE: A Phase Meter on Three Diodes (Fazometr na trekh diodakh)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 12, pp. 28-29 and 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article shows how a simple phase meter circuit on three diodes can be used for measuring the phase shift angle of two sinusoidal voltages. Calculation of the phase shift angles is made directly on a needle indicator, the scale of the instrument remains linear in a wide frequency band, it is accurate and the amplitudes of the input voltages do not have to be identical. A simplified circuit diagram of the instrument is given together with time diagrams explaining the physical processes. The calibration curve is also shown. As the Phase meter works in a two-way limiting regime, it is

Card 1/3

A Phase Meter on Three Diodes

most convenient to analyse its working with the use of the statistical characteristics of limiting, i.e., the dependence of the direct current flowing through the indicating instrument on the magnitude of the direct voltage applied to one of the inputs of the phase meter passing through a separation condenser (points 1,2 or 3,4): to reduce errors in the instrument it is essential for the two-way limiting of the input voltage to be symmetrical; this is done by observing the equality of the absolute values U' and U". To reduce the effect of spurious capacitance at high frequencies (above 150 mc) the resistance R_2 is inserted between points "a" and "b": this reduces the time constant of the charge and discharge circuit of the spurious capacitance. The graph of the dependance

A Phase Meter on Three Diodes

of the amplitude of R_2 on the frequency is shown as well as that of R_{vkh} on the amplitude of R_2. It is then shown how to determine elements of the circuit and the minimum amplitude of the input voltage if an indicating instrument is already present. Finally, the article shows the practical circuit of a phase meter based on semi-conductor diodes and having cathode repeaters. There are 2 circuit diagrams and 5 graphs.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Technical. Oil-bearing. [illegible]
Sugar-Bearing

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March [illegible] 7, [illegible]

Author : Danilenko, A.A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Results of a Study of Lallemantia Interspecies Hybridization.

Orig Pub : Kratkii otchet o nauch.-issled. rabote za 19[illegible] g. Ukr. n.-i. in-ta maslich. i efiromaslich. kultur, Krasnodar, 1955, 76-82

Abstract : In order to obtain well-grown lallemantia plants of the ibericus type, resistant to withering diseases, a feature characteristic of the corymbose and grayish lallemantia, crossings of different species of this plant were conducted for several years on the Don experimental-selection

Card : 1/2

USSR /Cultivated Plants. Technical. Oleaginous. Sugar-Bearing. 1-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1958, No 24798

Abstract : station. Plants F obtained from direct and reverse crossings of ibericus (Lallemantia iberica F. et M.) lallemantia and corymbose (L. peltata F. et M.) lallemantia differ markedly from the original forms. The hybrid plant bear few fruits, are powerfully developed, tall-stemmed, bloom 5-8 days earlier than the original forms, and flower abundantly and lastingly. By selection from the hybrid progeny a variety Visokorosla ja was obtained which at present is assigned to districts of Rostov and Kamensk. Crossings between the ibericus and roylean (L. royleana F. et M.) lallemantia proved less effective.

Card : 2/2

DANILENKO, A.A., FIL'KIN, A.M.

Reviews and bibliography. Apt. delo 14 nu[illegible]

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (for Danilenko).

DANILENKO, A.I., inzhener.

Mass production methods for electric installation work in industrial enterprises. Stroi.prom. 32 no.7:2-8 Jl '54.(MLRA 7:7)
(Electric engineering)

DANILENKO, A. I., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the phase method of measuring frequency". Moscow, 1959. 18 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 25, 1959, 133)

108-5-10/13

AUTHOR DANILENKO A.I.

TITLE Frequency Measurement According to the Method of Signal Retardation. (Izmereniye chastoty metodom zaderzhki signala vo vremeni - Russian)

PERIODICAL Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol 12, Nr 5, pp 67 - 72 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT This method differs basically from other classical methods of measuring frequency. The characteristic feature of this method consists in the fact that 2 voltages with the same amplitude are led to the summating integrator- voltage u_1 of the generator to be investigated, and voltage u_2 of the same generator, which, however, is retarded as regards time by the quantity τ. Thus, the amplitude of the resulting voltage becomes dependent on frequency. The law of amplitude modification according to frequency is deduced. It reads-

$$A = 2kU_m \cos\frac{\omega\tau}{2}$$

A is the amplitude, K is the transmission coefficient of the summating integrator, ω is the frequency of the generator. With these explanations a frequency meter can be built. This apparatus has, however, essential disadvantages- the amplitudes of the voltages u_1 and u_2 must be exactly controlled and kept equal to each other during measurements. These disadvantages can best be removed by means of a linear phase-meter. In consequence of the experiments carried out it may be said that:1.) The calibration curve of the apparatus remains linear in the whole frequency range of the line-transparency, i.e. up to 1,8 kc. 2.) The phase meter works normally within

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Frequency Measurement Acoording to the Method of Signal Retardation. 108-5-20/23

the range of amplitudes of from 5 to loo V, as here the shape of the anode-current pulses does not change and approaches a rectangular shape.The upper boundary of the amplitudes is limited by the breakdown-voltage: cathode-preheater. 3.) In order to reduce the lower boundary of the effective amplitudes the solution of the valve-characteristic must be decreased by means of a decrease of the anode-voltage. Finally, an analysis of errors is given. The maximum error of frequency measurements is about lo^{-8}. (With 8 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION Not Given.
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S/142/61/004/001/004/008
E140/E163

9.6000 (1067,1331)

AUTHORS: Danilenko, A.I., and Samovlo K.A

TITLE: Analysis of the error of phase-shift frequency meters

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1961, Vol.4, No.1, pp. 55-63

TEXT: The phase-shift frequency meter is based on the use of a four-pole with linear phase characteristic in the operating range of frequencies, and the measurement of the phase-shift of the unknown signal after passage through the four-pole. The authors' previous work (Ref.1: A.I. Danilenko, Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol.12, No.5, 67 Ref.2: A.I. Danilenko, A. Avdeyenko. Radio, 1958, No.12, 28) indicates that the method is simple and precise. There are three basic sources of error: instability of the four-pole frequency-phase characteristic; instability of the group delay of the four-pole; phase meter error. Departure from nonlinearity of the four-pole characteristics is neglected in this analysis since it can be taken into account in the initial calibration. Assuming independence of the three sources of error they can be added in quadrature. A qualitative idea of the error behaviour is

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given in Fig.2, where δ_ω is the error in the frequency-phase characteristic, δ_τ is the group delay error, δ_φ is the phase meter error, and $\delta_{\text{полн}}$ is the resultant. As the frequency increases the errors δ_ω and δ_φ decrease asymptotically to zero. The error δ_τ decreases as the frequency approaches the frequency of zero phase shift in the four-pole. Furthermore, the rate of approach to zero of δ_φ increases with increase of τ, simplifying the requirements on the phase meter. When the condition

$$\tau \geqslant \frac{\Delta\varphi_{max}}{\Delta\omega_0} \qquad (3)$$

is satisfied, the four-poles may consist of bandpass filters, for example quartz-crystal filters. In the high-frequency band, where the basic source of error is δ_τ, the four-poles may consist of electrical or ultrasonic delay lines. The authors then examine the instrumental error in the dynamic state, where the frequency changes continuously at a given rate, for example in dynamographic work etc. The dynamic error analysis is based on two assumptions: it is assumed that the dynamic phase characteristic of the four-pole differs little from the static one, and the signal frequency

Analysis of the error of phase-shift... S/142/61/004/001/004/008
E140/E163

varies linearly. A general integral expression is found, into which parameters of specific four-poles can be substituted. Examples are given for phase meters using single-tuned and double-tuned resonant filters as the phase-shift network.
There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki
Taganrogskogo radiotekhnicheskogo instituta
(Department for Basic Theory of Radio Engineering,
Taganrog Radio Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: To the editors of NDVSh, February 24, 1959.
To the present journal, February 4, 1960.

Card 3/4

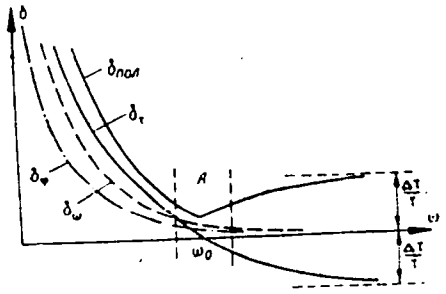


Fig. 2

Card 4/4

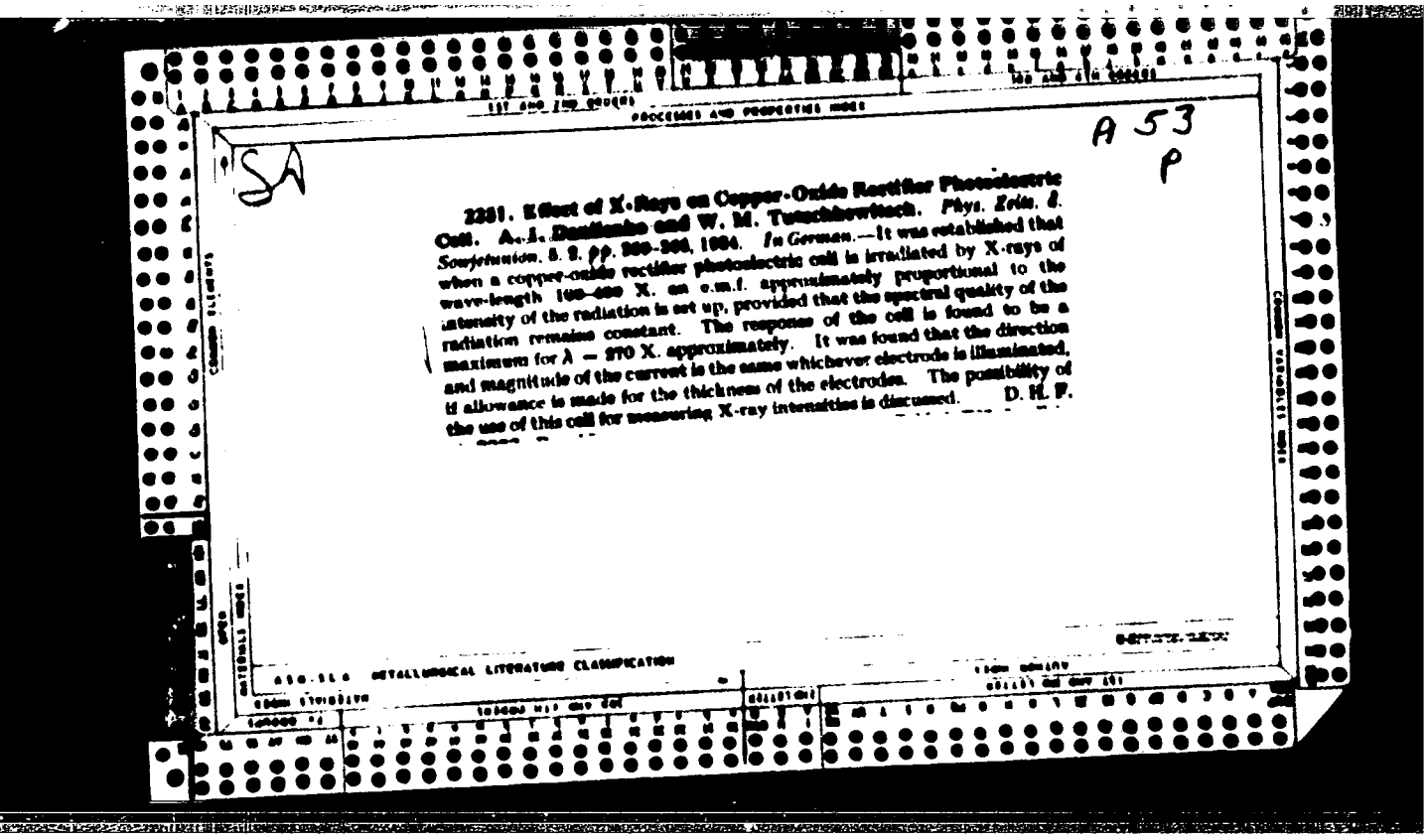
DANILENKO, A.I.

Phase-frequency meters for a radiotelemetry system of central control of oil fields. Izv.vys.uchb.zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.3:107-111 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Taganrogskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Oil fields--Electronic equipment) (Automatic control)

KOVTUNOVICH, S.D.; DANILENKO, A.D.

Rapid liming of calf hides for the manufacture of Russian leather.
Leg. prom. 17 no.10:51 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Tanning)



A 53
P

2281. Effect of X-Rays on Copper-Oxide Rectifier Photoelectric Cell. A. L. Dantsizhe and W. M. Tutschkewitsch. *Phys. Zeits. d. Sowjetunion*, 5. 2. pp. 269–286, 1934. *In German.*—It was established that when a copper-oxide rectifier photoelectric cell is irradiated by X-rays of wave-length 100–400 X. an e.m.f. approximately proportional to the intensity of the radiation is set up, provided that the spectral quality of the radiation remains constant. The response of the cell is found to be a maximum for $\lambda = 270$ X. approximately. It was found that the direction and magnitude of the current is the same whichever electrode is illuminated, if allowance is made for the thickness of the electrodes. The possibility of the use of this cell for measuring X-ray intensities is discussed. D. H. F.

Application of a spark recorder for measuring the radiation from chemical reactions A. I. Dandenko and M. M. Dyachenko. [illegible] 10 [illegible] (in Russian 175, in English [illegible]).—The Hager–Müller recorder being unsuitable for the purpose, a modified Greinacher recorder was applied. Pos. results could be obtained in studying the fermentation processes of a yeast emulsion. The chief advantage of the recorder lies in the open electrodes; thus no other medium besides air interferes with the irradiation. [illegible] Stefanowsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DANILENKO, A.I.

"Determination of the Upper Limit of Energy of the Beta Spectrum by Absorption", Zhur Eksper. i. Teoret. Fiz., 9, No. 5 1939.

Mbr, Kharkov Central Roentgeno-Radiological Inst.

DANILENKO, A.I.

"Upper Limit of the Beta Spectrum of Some Artificial Radioactive Elements," Zhur Eksper. i. Teoret. Fiz, 10, No. 1 1940

BEZYUK, N.G.; DANILENKO, A.I.

Electroencephalography in certain dermatoses. Vop. fiziol. no.6: 28-31 '53. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Otdel normal'noy fiziologii Instituta fiziologii AN USSR i klinika koshnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SKIN, diseases,
EEG in)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various diseases,
skin dis.)

DANILENKO, A.I.; STETSENKO, N.D.

Effect of radium gamma rays on the nerve-muscle preparation.
Vopr.fiziol. no.9:169-173 '54. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut fiziologii im A.A. Bogomol'tsa Akademii nauk USSR.
(NERVE-MUSCLE PREPARATION, effect of radiation on radium gamma rays)
(RADIUM, effects, on nerve-musc. prep.)

DANILENKO, A.I.; STETSENKO, N.D.

Action of beta rays on a preparation of neuromuscular tissue as compared with the action of gamma rays. Vop. fiziol. no.10:163-168 '54 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa Akademii nauk USSR, Laboratoriya biofiziki.
(BETA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

DANILENKO, A.I., KAVETSKIY, R.YE., URYANSKIY, YU.A.

"Investigating the Accumulation of Radio-iron in Tumors when being Introduced into the Affected Organism in the Form of the Complex Compound of Iron Ascorbinate" p. 105, in the book Experience in the Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine R. Ye. KAVETSKIY and Y.T. SHEVCHENKO, published by the Gosmedizdat Publishing House of the UKRAINIAN SSR, KIEV 1955, represents medical transactions of a conference held in KIEV from 18-20 January 1954.

So: 1100235

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Action of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 32316

Author : Danilenko, A.I.

Inst :

Title : Concerning the Natural Beta-Radioactivity of the Blood in Man.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. zh. 1956, 2, No 3, 155-156.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

Danilenko, A.I.

9109
ON THE ACTIVITY ON BETA RADIATION BY HUMAN BLOOD. A. I. Danilenko (Sechenov's Inst. of Physiology). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 107, 683-4(1956) Apr. 11. (In Russian)

Blood radioactivity in persons not exposed to radiation through association with radioactive elements has been investigated. 78 samples of whole blood taken from donors of various ages and sexes, and suffering from various maladies were analyzed. The first series of samples showed radiation activity of 100 cm^3 of ashed blood equal to 2.4×10^{-10}c. This activity was attributed to the presence of K^{40}. The second series showed smaller values for β radiation than the first samples. In the last 60 samples β radiation activity varied from 1.46×10^{-10} c with an average of 22×10^{-10} c (error range of ±6%). The data are not sufficient for the evaluation of β radiation in relation to blood type, sex, or age of the donor but they can be used for studies of radioactive elements in the blood of persons working with radioactive elements. (R.V.J.)

DANILENKO, A. I.

BELOMOZHKO, G.A.; MINENKO, Aleksey Yefremovich; BRECHKO, G.T.; DANILENKO, A.I.; LAVRIK, V.Ya.; LEVCHUK, G.A.; LUGANSKIY, N.I.; MORGUNOV, I.N.; LOKHMATYY, Ye.L. tekhredaktor

[Organization of medical services in connection with widespread contamination and injury of the population] Organizatsiia meditsinskogo obespecheniia pri massovykh porazheniiakh naseleniia. Pod red. A.E. Minenko. Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1957. 494 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(ATOMIC MEDICINE)

DANILENKO, A.I.

Beta radiation of fetal fluid in man [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 43 no.3:68-70 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz instituta fiziologii imeni A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN USSR (i.o. dir. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk prof. A.F.Makarchenko). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR prof. L.V.Gromashevskim.

(SEX CHARACTERISTICS
sex determ. by beta radiation of amniotic fluid (Rus))
(AMNIOTIC FLUID, eff. of radiation on
beta radiation in prenatal sex determ. (Rus))
(RADIATIONS, eff.
beta radiations on amniotic fluid, in prenatal sex determ. (Rus))

DANILENKO, A. I.

β-Radiations of human blood. A. I. Danilenko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 107, 683–4(1957); cf. Alvazov, *et al.*, *C.A.* 45, 4143*d*; Hursh and Gates, *C.A.* 44, 10094*h*.—The blood of donors or patients with various diseases who had no previous contacts with any radiations was analyzed in the usual way for the presence of β radiation. For this purpose 6–10 ml. of blood was ashed at temperature 750–800°. The concn. of β radiation expressed in curies per 100 ml. was: for normal blood donors—av. 2.4×10^{-12}; with variations between 1.7×10^{-12} and 3.04×10^{-12}; for the patients with trauma of skull or spinal cord, various heart diseases, alcoholism and schizophrenia—2.2×10^{-12}, with variations between 1.45×10^{-12} and 3.4×10^{-12}.

—A. V. Tolstoguzov

DANILENKO, A.I.

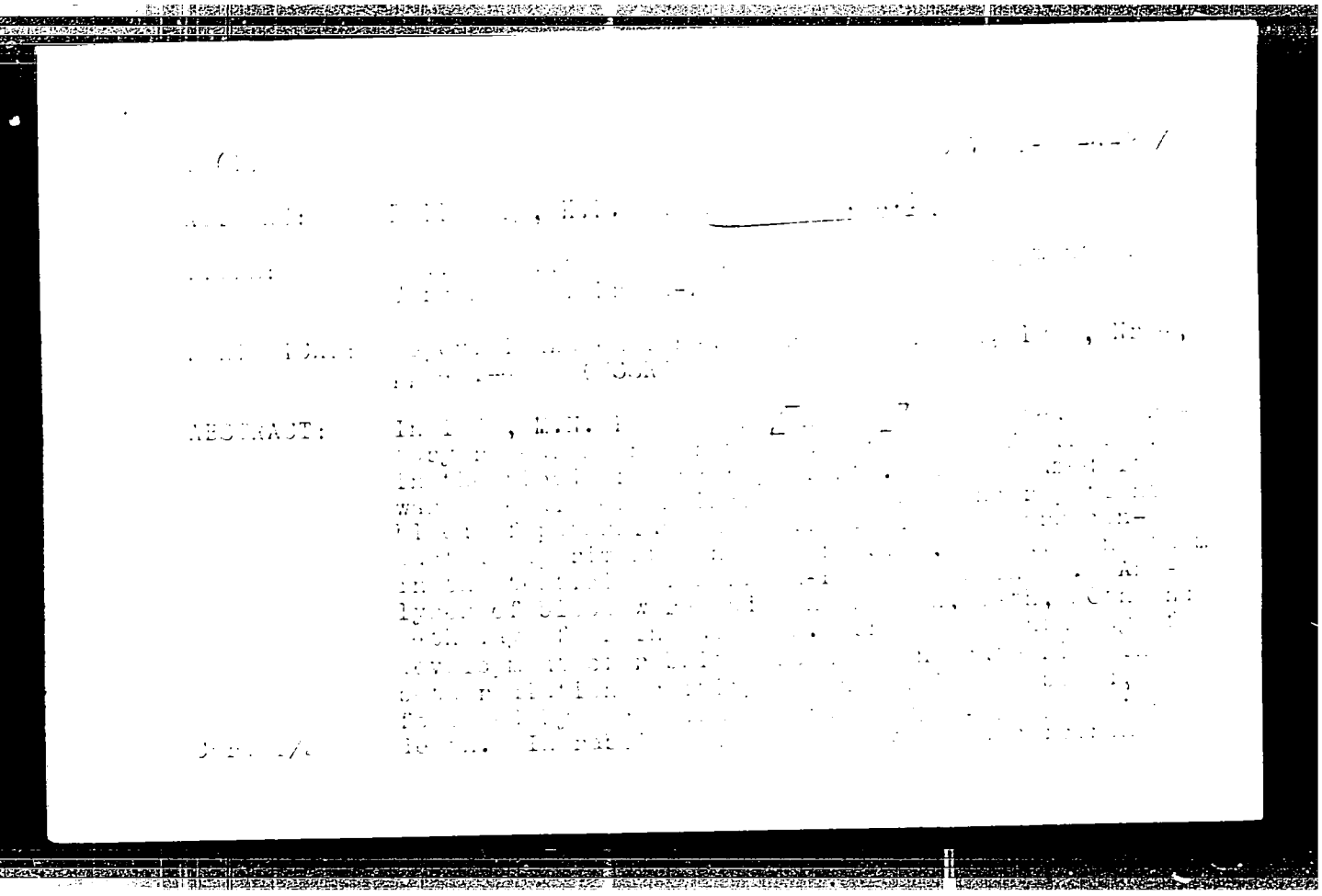
BURKSER, Yevgeniy Samoylovich; DANILENKO, A.I. [Danylenko, A.I.], kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, red.; LISENKO, F.K. [Lysenko, F.K.], red.

[Radioactive elements and their importance in nature] Radioaktyvni elementy ta ikh znachennia v pryrodi. Kyiv, 1958. 39 p. (Tovarystvo Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser. 5, no.4). (MIRA 11:6)
(Radioactive substances)

DANILENKO, A.I. [DANYLENKO, A.I.], UMANSKIY, Yu.O. [UMANS'KYI, IU,O]

Studies on the accumulation of radioactive iodine in tumors following introduction into the affected organism as a part of antitumor serum globulins. [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 4 no.3 369-375 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut klinichnoi fiziologii im. O.O. Bogomol'tsya AN URSR, viddil protofiziologii.
(IODINE IN THE BODY)
(TUMORS)



PRESENTED: By R. Ye. Kavetskiy, Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: December 12, [illegible]

Card 2/2

DANILENKO, A.I. [Danylenko, A.I.]; SHEVCHENKO, I.N. [Shevchenko, I.M.]

Beta-radiation in human blood in cancer and certain blood diseases. Fiziol.zhur. 6 no.1:114-117 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut fiziologii im A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR, laboratoriya biofiziki.
(BETA RAYS) (CANCER) (BLOOD)

DANILENKO, A.S., student 5 kursu.

Biology of the propagation of white bream in Konskiye Plavni. Stud.nauki pratsi no.20:21-32 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Naukoviy kerivnik - chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk URSR professor V.A.Movchan.
(Dnieper River--Carp)

DANILENKO, B.D., inzh.

Investigating the temperatures in grinding. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.4:173-177 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

L 20215-66 EWP(k)/EWP(t) JD

ACC NR: AP6010341 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/65/015/007/0521/0523

AUTHOR: Danilenko, B. D. (Engineer; Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Temperature distribution in the surface layers of workpieces machined by surface grinding

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 15, no. 7, 1965, 521-523

TOPIC TAGS: temperature distribution, grinding, metal machining

ABSTRACT: The article reports on experiments in investigating the distribution of temperature in the surface layers of workpieces machined by surface grinding in a wide range of grinding conditions reaching 1 mm deep from the contact plane between the wheel and metal. The measured values of temperature plotted against grinding conditions permit better conditions permit better control of the grinding process. This paper was presented by E. Kollner, Engineer. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.923.1;621.924.5-41;621.922

DANILENKO, D.A.

Distr: 4E4j/4E3d

Water softening. I. Causes of hardness and reasons for reduction. George E. Symons (Scranton Publishing Co., Pontiac, Ill.). *Water & Sewage Works* 104, 397–400 (1957). Prevention of oxygen corrosion by aid of hydrazine. P. A. Akol'zin, D. A. Danilenko, B. A. Kolodeznyi, M. A. Kulakov, and I. Kh. Shmulkovich. *Teploenergetika* 4, No. 11, 90(1957).—The removal of O from boiler H_2O, condensates, and similar H_2O which reaches sometimes during its use a higher temp. is brought about according to the reaction $N_2H_4.H_2O$ (I) + O_2 = N_2 + 3 H_2O. As the amt. of O is subject to heavy fluctuations, an excess of I be must applied, which does not matter under the conditions encountered, as on exposure to temps. of 104° the reaction 3 N_2H_4 = 4 NH_3 + N_2 will proceed rapidly, and the NH_3 liberated does not cause any damage in the H_2O or for its intended use.

Werner Jacobson

6
2

1/1

DANILENKO, G.

Pioneers of technical aesthetics. NTO 5 no.2:27 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Predsedatel' tekhniko-ekonomicheskogo soveta Latviyskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva, chlen prezidiuma Latviyskogo soveta Narodno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv.
(Latvia—Art and industry)

DANILENKO, G.

Science based on practice. NTO 5 no.11:18-19 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predsedatel' tekhniko-ekonomicheskogo soveta Latviyskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva, chlen prezidiuma Latviyskogo respublikanskogo soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv.

KUTEYNIKOV, S.Ye., inzh.; DANILENKO, G.D., inzh.

Redesigning of a shortwavy transmitter. Vest. sviazi 23 no.6:7-9 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

DANILENKO, G.S.

Craniographic changes in tumors of the cerebellopontile angle of varying histostructure. Probl.neirokhir. 4:161-170 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(SKULL--RADIOGRAPHY)
(BRAIN--TUMORS)

GEYNISMAN, Ya.I., prof.; SOROCHINSKIY, TS.M.; DANILENKO, G.S.

Craniography in the diagnosis of brain tumors. Vrach.delo no.8:809-813 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Otdel neyrorentgenologii (zav. - prof. Ya.I. Geynisman) Ukrainskogo instituta neyrokhirurgii.
(BRAIN--TUMORS) (SKULL--RADIOGRAPHY)

PEDACHENKO, G.A.; DANILENKO, G.S.; ZOZULYA, Yu.A.

Diagnostic significance of changes in superficial and deep veins in patients with tumors in the cerebral hemispheres of different localization (angiographic study). Vrach. delo no.11:79-85 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut neyrokhirurgii. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. A.I.Arutyunov.

(BRAIN--TUMORS)

PEDACHENKO, G. A., dotsent; DANILENKO, G. S. (Kiyev)

Angiography in the differential diagnosis of vascular lesions of the brain. Vrach. delo no.3:56-61 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ukrainskiy institut neyrokhirurgii.

(ANGIOGRAPHY) (BRAIN—DISEASES)

DANILENKO, I.

Gift. Znan. ta pratsia. no.7:24 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy uchebnoy chast'yu Respublikanskoy stantsii yunykh tekhnikov.
(Kiev—Community centers)

DANILENKO, I.; BRIT, V., ekonomist

Productivity accounting in a brigade. Sots.trud 8 no.3:128-132 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo otdela Gomel'skogo zavoda elektroapparatury (for Danilenko).
(Gomel'—Wages—Electric equipment industry)

BICKH, S.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BORZOV, V.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; YURCHENKO, G.T.[IUrchenko, H.T.], inzh.-mekhanik; VOLOSOZHAR, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; GERTSEN, Ye.I.[Hertsen, IE.I.], kand. sel'khoz. nauk; DANILENKO, I.A.[Danylenko, I.A.] red.; SMIRNOV, O.V.[Smyrnov, O.V.], red.; NEMCHENKO, I.Yu., [Niemchenko, I.IU.], tekhn. red.

[Advanced work practices on cattle farms] Peredovi metody raboty na fermakh velykoi rohatoi khudoby. 2., vypravlene i dop. vyd. Za red. I.A.Danylenka. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1963. 203 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Danilenko).
(Dairying)

ZUBRITSKIY, A.K.; DANIL'CHIK, N.V.

Manufacture of partly upholstered glued bent chairs. Der.prom. 9 no.10:19-21 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Chairs)

DANIL'CHIK, S.Ye.

Heat supply engineering and mechanization on farms. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 6 no.12:46-48 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Pobeda". Logoyskogo rayona, Minskoy oblasti.
(Farm mechanization) (Heating from central stations)

ACCESSION NR: AP4047497 S/0149/64/000/004/0168/0170

AUTHOR: Danil'chuk, A.S.; Klyuyev, A. G.; Mar'yankov, V.V.

TITLE: Second scientific coordinating meeting on the mechanization of blasting

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1964, 168-170

TOPIC TAGS: mining engineering, blasting

ABSTRACT: On Feb. 27 and Feb. 28, 1964 an interdepartmental commission on blasting together with the Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut (North Caucasian Mining and Metallurgical Institute) (NCMMI) organized a scientific coordinating meeting on methods and types of mechanization of blasting for open-pit and underground mining. There were 70 representatives present from 40 different organizations, scientific-research and design institutes, as well as representatives from the Komitet po izobreteniyam (Commission on Inventions) and the Gornotekhnicheskaya inspektsiya (Mine Inspection Bureau). The main paper was read by Prof. I. A. Ostroushko (NCMMI). He noted the need for using simple types of explosives, ensuring safety and low cost. New machinery for placing explosives is needed, as well as the use of friable explosives. Candidate of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047497

Technical Sciences Ye. P. Maksimova informed the meeting about the determination of static electricity found when particles of explosive are suspended in compressed air. The electrical potential of a rubber hose under these conditions did not exceed 200-350 volts. Candidate of Technical Sciences V. I. Yemekeyev read a paper on the successful use of pneumatic charging columns in mines, employing packaged explosives. This increased productivity 2-3 fold. Eng. A. G. Pecherkin noted that the problem of mechanization should be solved as a unified complex entity, with consideration of handling operations at explosive storage centers. Eng. A. G. Klyuyev informed the meeting that the use of new systems of mining with massive explosions leads to an increase in oversize ore lumps. This problem may be solved by the proper placing of the explosives. Eng. V. V. Mar'yenkov reported on investigations on the resistance coefficient of polyethylene tubes for pneumatic transportation of granulated explosives. Eng. A. S. Danil'chuk noted that explosives have opened possibilities for new mining methods. It was found that highly explosive materials should be used with hydraulic driving when the length of the initial charge equals 7-9 times the diameter, while the weight of each successive charge should be 1.5-2 times greater. Eng. P. I. Balkovoy checked whether gases remain in micro-cracks after explosions. It was noted that carbon monoxide is emitted from 10 to 360 hours after an explosion. The use of explosives without waxed paper packages and an

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047497

increase in the density of the placed explosives are suggested. Eng. A. F. Bogachev informed the meeting that handling of explosives is a very important factor in blasting work. New type KK-3-1.5 containers have been designed by the "Giproruda" institute for transportation of granulated explosives. Eng. A. P. Tikhomirov noted that new kinds of explosives and charging machines should be designed. Many new types of granulated explosives were introduced in 1963, but no new kinds of charging machines have yet been designed. In conclusion, he recommended testing and appraisal of these machines, using special stands. The meeting noted the importance of explosives and the successful work of the NCMMI, NIPIgormash, IGD and others in this field. A coordinated plan of research has been worked out and approved for mechanization of blasting work for 1964.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: WA, GO

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

DANIL'CHUK, [illegible]

Making large diameter bore[illegible] in very hard [illegible] reducing their strength by blasting. Izv. vys. [illegible] vet. met. 8 no.4:[illegible]-14 [illegible]. [illegible]

1. [illegible]

DANIL'CHUK, A.S.; KLYUYEV, A.G.; MAR'YENKOV, V.V.

Second scientific coordination conference on the mechanization of blasting operations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 7 no. 4:168-170 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

DANIL'CHUK, F.P.

Local geography in evening schools. Geog. v shkole 25 no.1: 52-53 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. 1-ya srednyaya vechernyaya shkola g. Slavyansk.
(Slavyansk—Geography—Study and teaching)

POSTNIKOV, Ivan Matveyevich; DANIL'CHUK, G., red.; MATUSEVICH, S., tekhn. red.

[Designing of electric machinery] Proektirovanie elektricheskikh mashin, Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1960. 910 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Electric machinery--Design and construction)

VINOSLAVSKIY, Vasiliy Nikolayevich, [illegible]; RYBCHENKO, Petr Filimonovich, [illegible]; POPOVICH, Nikolay Gavrilovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, [illegible]; POLYANSKIY, Nikolay Alekseyevich, inzh.; DANIL'CHUK, Grigoriy Ivanovich, inzh.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; MISHCHENKO, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DENISENKO, S.A., inzh., retsenzent

[Automation of industrial processes in coal mining] Avtomatizatsiia proizvodstvennykh protsessov v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. [By] V.N.Vinoslavskii i dr. Kiev, Tekhnika, [illegible]. (MIRA [illegible])

RYBCHENKO, P.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; DANIL'CHUK, G.I., inzh.

Shielding and control of electric mine motors using magnetic amplifiers and high-frequency currents. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., gor.zhur. 6 no.10:74-81 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

L 1971-66 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GG/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5020314 UR/0379/65/001/003/0367/0372

AUTHOR: Danil'chuk, G. S.; Ganyuk, L. N.; Koval'skiy, A. Ye.; Pogoretskiy, P. P.; Podzyarey, G. A.; Shul'man, L. A.

TITLE: Nitrogen impurity centers in synthetic diamond powders

SOURCE: Teoreticheskaya i eksperimental'naya khimiya, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 367-372

TOPIC TAGS: diamond, electron spin resonance, impurity center, donor center, nitrogen, coupling constant, magnetic moment

ABSTRACT: A distinguishing feature of the study was the use of polycrystalline diamond samples (powders), all previous studies having been made on single crystals. The object of the work was to study in close detail the electron spin resonance (ESR) of nitrogen donors in synthetic diamond at room temperature, to determine the coupling constants of the Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = g\beta(\mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{s}}) + a(\hat{\mathbf{s}}\hat{\mathbf{I}}) + b[3\hat{s}_z\hat{I}_z - (\hat{\mathbf{s}}\hat{\mathbf{I}})], \qquad (1)$$

on the basis of a study of the form of asymmetrical side satellites of the spectrum, and to investigate the infrared absorption by the powders and compare the results

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L 1971-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020314

3

with the ESR data. The value of the g-factor was found to be 2.0025 ± 0.0005. The method of moments was used to study the form of the asymmetrical side peaks of the spectrum, and from this, the coupling constants of hyperfine interaction of the donor electron of nitrogen with its magnetic moment were determined. The coupling constants obtained agreed well with the corresponding values for single crystals of natural diamond. The concentration of donor nitrogen centers was found to be equal to 10^{18}-10^{19} cm^{-3}. In the infrared spectrum of synthetic and natural diamond, an absorption band was observed at 9.1 μ which is displayed more rarely in synthetic diamond; it was postulated that this band is primarily due to aggregated nitrogen centers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy NII sinteticheskikh sverkhtverdykh materialov, Kiev (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Ultrahard Materials)

SUBMITTED: 31Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, IC

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 008

44,55

Card 2/2 DP

DANIL'CHUK, L.N.

Amplifiers for a school galvanometer. Fiz. v shkole 22 no.3:79 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. 2-ya odinnadtsatiletnyaya shkola, Novgorod.
(Galvanometer) (Transistor amplifiers)

L 52780-65 EWA(k)/EWT(l)/EEC(t) LHB

ACCESSION NR: AP5010748 UR/0181/65/007/004/1245/1247

AUTHOR: Danil'chuk, L. N.; Smorodina, T. A.

TITLE: Observation of stress fields around individual dislocations by the method of anomalous passage of x-rays

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 4, 1965, 1245-1247

TOPIC TAGS: dislocation line, stress analysis, Burgers vector, x ray diffraction, glide plane

ABSTRACT: The crystal was investigated by two methods: polarization optical method (V. L. Indenbom et al, Napryazheniya i dislokatsii v poluprovodnikakh [Stresses and Dislocations in Semiconductors], Izd. AN SSSR, M., 1962) and by the method of anomalous passage of x-rays. To ensure that the wave field propagates along the dislocation line, a special sample was grown, containing essentially dislocations along the growth direction [110]. In the x-ray state of the crystal, the Laue diffraction, the reflections (220) and (400), and CuK_α radiation was used. The registration was with the Bragg reflection on NIKFI photographic plates (MK emulsion). Comparison of the results obtained by the two methods and a check of the sensitivi-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010748

ty of the image contrast to the relative orientations of the crystal and the x-ray beam show that the method of anomalous transmission of x-rays makes it possible to determine uniquely the direction of the Burgers vector, but no theoretical explanation of the contrast of the dislocation image can be presented at the present time. "The authors thank V. I. Nikitenko for supplying the crystal and help with the experiment and A. M. Yelistratova for critical review of the manuscript and valuable hints." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Novgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Novgorod State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS,OP

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

L 26751-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6011481 SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/002/0349/0352

AUTHOR: Danil'chuk, L. N.; Georgiyev, A. I.

ORG: Novgorod Pedagogical Institute (Novgorodskiy pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: X-ray observations of the transition layer during epitaxial growth of germanium

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 349-352

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, epitaxial growing, x ray study, x ray absorption, crystal dislocation phenomenon

ABSTRACT: The investigated epitaxial layers were grown from the gas phase by the tetrachloride method at 830C on polished germanium plates. The structure of the epitaxial layers was investigated by the anomalous passage of x-rays. Measurement of the integral intensities of the x-rays passing in succession through the substrate with the film as the latter was gradually etched away has shown that the greatest radiation absorption takes place in the transition layer between the substrate and the films. This gave grounds for assuming that the lattice periodicity is disturbed in the substrate-film boundary. The structure of this transition layer was found to depend on the state of the substrate surface prior to the growing, especially the formation of oxidized islands on the substrate surface. The results have shown that heating the substrate for a long time in hydrogen reduces the density of the transition layer, the stresses, and the number of dislocations in the layer. The smaller

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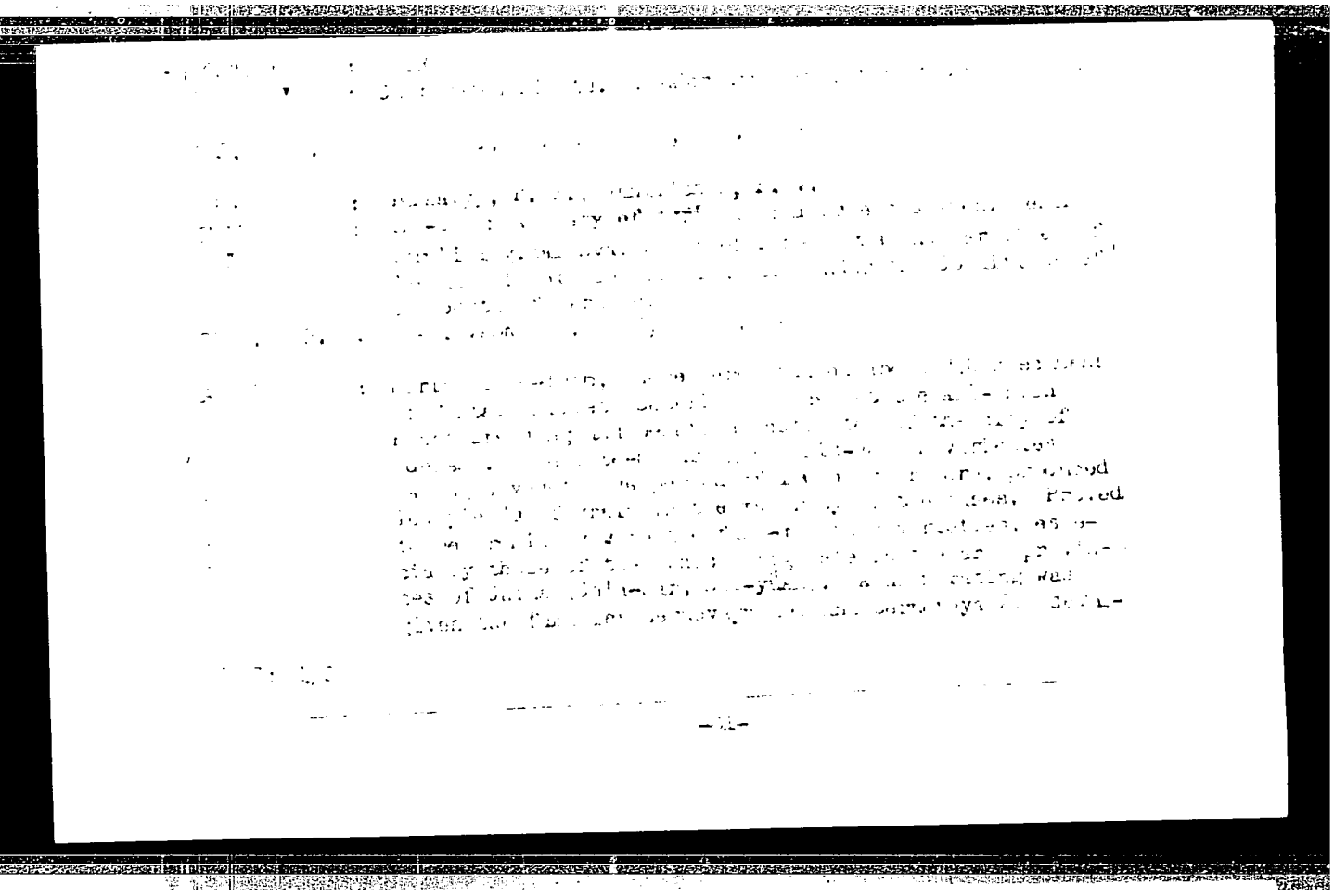
L 26751-66

ACC NR: AP6011491

the amount of oxygen left in the substrate, the lower the dislocation density in the transition layer. The results also show that not all the dislocations from the substrate move into the epitaxial film, some being stopped by the transition layer. The authors thank Docent T. A. Sgorodina for suggesting the problem and Professor N. N. Sheftal' for continuous interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2



D

Effect of Irrigation on the ... tion of ... tan Millet Grain

According to 1954-1955 ... Odessa Technological Institute and ... Union Selection-Genetics Institute, with ... tivation in irrigated conditions ... of Turkestan millet contained ... protein than without irrigation, ... content was increased by ... the cellular tissue content ... 0.12 to 0.34 % with irrigation.

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ch[illegible]ics of fert[illegible] varieties [illegible] of

it[illegible] gr[illegible]ing [illegible] of the "[illegible]." [illegible]

16 [illegible] (C[illegible] of Agr [illegible] V. Pr[illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible] (KL, [illegible], 11[illegible])

DANIL'CHUK,P.V. [Danyl'chuk, P.V.]

Biology of flowering in the Italian millet (Setaria italica (L.) P.B.) in the southern Ukraine. Ukr.bot.zhur. 16 no.2: 52-59 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy selektsionno-genaticheskiy institut, Odessa. (Ukraine--Millet) (Plants, Flowering of)

SWINARSKI, Antoni; DANILCZUK, Eleonora

Studies on the conductivity of sulfur diozides solutions in various solvents. Przem chem 39 no.1:20-23 Ja '60.

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet M. Kopernika, Torun.

SWINARSKI, Antoni; DANILCZUK, Eleonora

On the oxidation of sulfuric dioxide in various solvents.
Przem chem 39 no.2:87-90 F '60.

1. Katerda Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. M. Koperwika, Torun.

DANILCZUK, Eleonora; SWINARSKI, Antoni

The complex ion $[Fe^{III}(SO_3)_n]^{3-2n}$. Rocz chemii 35 no.6:1563-1572 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet M. Kopernika, Torun.

LODZINSKA, Alicja, dr., adiunkt; DANILCZUK, Eleonora, mgr, st. asystent

Application of the term electronegativity and attempts at its quantitative determination. Wiad chem 16 no.9:563-575 S '62.

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. M. Kopernika, Torum.

L 36896-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6027095 (N) SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/001/0003/0007

AUTHOR: Danilczuk, Eleonora

33
B

ORG: Department of Inorganic Chemistry, N. Copernicus University, Torun (Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu M. Kopernika)

TITLE: Relationship between the stability of mixed complexes and redox potentials of the central ions and ligands

SOURCE: Roczniki chemii - annales societatis chimicae polonorum, v. 40, no. 1, 1966, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: ion, cation, chemical stability

ABSTRACT: It has been established that in the case of the mixed complexes formed by two different ligands and one central ion, the change of their stability depends both on E^o of the central ion and on E^o of the ligands. The stability of mixed complexes of cations: Cu^+, Ag^+, Tl^+ or Zn^{++}, Cd^{++}, Hg^{++} increases with the rise of the normal potential values of the central ions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 35,397]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 25Mar65 / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 005
OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1